

REMARKS

The office action of February 2, 2010, has been carefully considered.

It is noted that claims 1, 2 and 10-13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the patent to Sattler.

Claims 1-7, 12 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the patent to Westervelt et al. in view of the patent to Hatton et al.

Claims 10 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over Westervelt et al. in view of Hatton et al., and further in view of the patent to Yamamura et al.

In view of the Examiner's rejections of the claims, applicant has canceled claim 3, amended claim 1, and added new independent claim 14. Claim 14 contains the same subject matter of amended claim 1, with the additional limitation of UV curing before the winding step and baking after the winding step. No new issues are being presented.

It is respectfully submitted that the claims presently on file differ essentially and in an unobvious, highly advantageous manner from the methods disclosed in the references.

Turning now to the references and particularly to Sattler, it can be seen that this patent discloses a solventless UV cured thermosetting cement coat. Sattler does not disclose a method as recited in claim 1 now on file. Claim 1 has been amended to include the subject matter of dependent claim 3, which was indicated by the Examiner in the Office Action as not being taught by Sattler.

In view of these considerations it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1, 2 and 10-13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over the above-discussed reference is overcome and should be withdrawn.

The patent to Westervelt et al. discloses a method of making a void-free non-cellulose electrical winding.

As was discussed in a previous amendment, Hatton, et al. disclose compositions that can be used as adhesives, primers for adhesives, laminating and casting resins, molding compositions,

putties and sealing compounds, potting and insulating compounds for the electronic industry, but especially as coatings (see e.g. page 13, 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph). In accordance with this, in the examples of the reference only a bonded joint (example 14) and a coating (example 15) are mentioned. There is nothing in the teachings of this reference that suggests to one skilled in the art that these compositions would have any of the properties that are imperative for using the compositions in the production of wire coils. There is no teaching concerning the production of wire coils, as recited in the claims presently on file.

The Examiner combined Westervelt et al. and Hatton et al. in determining that claims 1-7, 12 and 13 would be unpatentable over such a combination. Westervelt et al. teach coating with a liquid resin by dipping and then hardening with UV light. Finally, the resulting coils are thermally hardened. It is thus clear that the resins used must have specific characteristics; namely, they must remain thermoplastic after UV hardening. Westervelt et al. at column 6, beginning at line 60 cite US Patent No. 4,481,258 as disclosing an appropriate resin. US Patent No. 4,481,258 is a patent related to Westervelt et al. and teaches UV the same type of hardenable resins.

Hatton et al. give no teaching nor do they make it obvious that the UV-hardenable resins should still be thermoplastic after UV exposure. Furthermore, there is no teaching or suggestion by Hatton et al. that the resin of Hatton et al. could be used in a process as taught by Westervelt et al. This is supported by the fact that Hatton et al. distinguish between UV hardenable and thermally hardenable resin compositions, see page 9, b). There it is distinguished that "a heat curable agent or an ultraviolet (UV) curable curing agent." This is again repeated two paragraphs later. Then Hatton et al. provide a long description of the components for the heat curable resins and the UV curable resins.

This categorical differentiation between heat curable and UV curable materials leads one skilled in the art to understand that the compositions described by Hatton et al. are no longer thermoplastic after UV curing. Additionally, there is nothing to suggest to one skilled in the art that the UV curable compositions of Hatton et al. could be used in the process of Westervelt et al.

In view of these considerations it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 1-7, 12 and 13 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over a combination of the above-discussed references is overcome and should be withdrawn.

The patent to Yamamura et al. discloses compositions for forming three-dimensional objects by photo-fabricating, i.e. the compositions are applied, then exposed to light and after that, any uncured parts are washed away so that a three-dimensional object results. There is no teaching concerning the producing of wire coils as recited in the claims presently on file.

The Examiner combined Yamamura et al. with Hatton et al. and Westervelt et al. in determining that claims 10 and 11 would be unpatentable over such a combination. Applicant respectfully submits that none of these references, nor their combination, teach a method for producing a wire coil as recited in the claims presently on file.

In view of these considerations it is respectfully submitted that the rejection of claims 10 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) over a combination of the above-discussed references is overcome and should be withdrawn.

Reconsideration and allowance of the present application are respectfully requested.



**FI-82**

Any additional fees or charges required at this time in connection with this application may be charged to Patent and Trademark Office Deposit Account No. 11-1835.

Respectfully submitted,

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**CERTIFICATE OF MAILING**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service as first class mail in an envelope addressed to: Commissioner for Patents, PO Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on May 3, 2010.

By:

  
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